

Middleton

VOL. IV.

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A HOME!!
AND FORTUNE.**

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A Legend of the Rhine. A female of rare beauty sits on the shore of the river, where the rocks are the most dangerous, and with her song and music charms the unwary sailors to near her, when they meet a watery grave. The subject is full of life, full of emotion, and altogether a success.

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A young man, through the wily influence of some in his household, is deprived of a share in his father's house. Having but sorrow as his lot, he departs, and from a neighboring hill he takes his last look and farewell to the scenes of his younger and better days. The heart fills with deep sorrow in examining this subject so well drawn.

THE CHILD OF CHRIST !

A child with human body and dress, angelic face, and divine eyes, is represented so well that words cannot tell half its worth. We do not think that any engraving has yet reached the excellence of this, in touching the heart and lifting it away to a higher world. The eye never tires to look. The more it is seen, the greater the desire to look again and again.

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The best, largest and handsomest ever published, 19 x 24 in., worth \$5 00, which we will sell on the same terms, for \$2 00. It is truly a gem of art.

A FORTUNE FOR YOU !

With each engraving, till we have sold 50,000 copies, we will give one, share or ticket, entitling each shareholder to one of the following gifts:

Read on, and remember, that every ticket holder will positively get one of every ticket distributed by drawing

At DENTON, Maryland.

THE LaPIERRE HOTEL,

DENTON, Md.

containing twenty-six rooms, furnished throughout, with all modern conveniences, plenty of out-buildings, stabling for thirty horses; including all outfit, stock, &c., worth, cash, \$25,000.

THE PICTURE HILL FARM,

Caroline County, Md.

of 163 acres, on the Choptank river, having a steamboat landing, five miles from the Md. & Del. R. R.; one thousand peach trees, fifty apple trees, choice varieties of strawberries, cherries, plums, apricots, crab apples, dwarf pears, splendid new buildings, worth \$5,000.

THE COLD SPRING FARM,

of 50 acres; one mile from Denton, 10 miles from steamboat landing, five miles from the Md. & Del. R. R.; one thousand peach trees, fifty apple trees, choice varieties of strawberries, cherries, plums, apricots, crab apples, dwarf pears, splendid new buildings, worth \$5,000.

THE CARTER FARM!

With 80 acres; fine orchard, good buildings, choice wheat land, \$5,000.

A HOUSE IN DENTON !

with one and a-half acre orchard, with the finest varieties of fruits, \$5,000.

200 Standard Sewing Machines !

Worth from \$40 to \$150.

50 Waltham Watches,

Each worth from \$40 to \$100.

4 Pianos.

10 Organs and Melodeons.

One Cash Sum - - - - \$3,000

One Cash Sum - - - - \$1,000

One Cash Sum - - - - \$5,00

Three Cash Sums—each - \$1,00

Four Cash Sums—each - \$50

49,670 GIFTS, consisting of Washing Machines, Wringers, Standard Books and Works of Art; none of them can be purchased, at retail, for less than \$1.00, while some are worth \$15.00 and more.

TOTAL VALUE

Of the 50,000 GIFTS \$100,000.

The drawing will take place, as soon as engraving enough are sold to distribute the tickets, before as many ticket holders as choose to be present, and to be under their control.

We refer to

Thomas H. Kemp, Clerk of Caroline Co. Court; George H. Rossin, At. Law, Denton, Md.; R. K. Richardson, Sheriff of the County; William Fell, Esq., of Denton, Md.

The above gentlemen will act as Supervisors.

Refer also to Charles Green, Esq., Speaker of the Delaware Senate, all the Leading Men, the Banks, the Editor of this Paper, and the Press of the Peninsula generally.

We want active men and women, everywhere, to work for us, with whom we will make liberal arrangements, after their offering their sample engraving and one ticket each, for every four names they send us with \$8.00.

To order an Engraving, send us \$2 00 in a registered letter, or by Post Office Order, and we will send by return mail, the engraving and the ticket.

Send all your orders for engravings, money and drafts, and all correspondence to our general office, addressed thus:

Caroline Co. Land Association,

6th, and King Sts.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE CAROLINE PEARL

Will be sent to all purchasers free for one quarter on application. It will give a detailed account of our proceedings from time to time. Newspapers wishing to advertise for us, will please send us their lowest rates.

Denton, Caroline Co., Md., 1st February, 1871.
Feb. 4-ff.

MIDDLETON, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871.

NO. 10.



Transcript.

Select Poetry.

DO YOU THINK IT A SIN?

Do you think it sin in the gloaming
To sit near a nest fitting dress,
With the daintiest of maidens within it,
And lily-white fingers to press?
The earth lift up thy ringlets now,
The blithe over a bed of snow,
Or to peep into eyes that are glancing
From darkly fringed eyelids below?

Or to see just beyond where she's sitting
A something you ought to repair,
And pass your arms around her and fix it,
And then to forget your arm's there;
Tell her there's something you miss
And while she is helping you find it,
To steal from her mouth a sweet kiss?

And as she's reproving you mildly,
You draw in your arm rather tight,
And tell her you are sorry you did it,
She does not scold you quite right;
I want to be in your pleasant apartment,
What's for me to do? I have committed
To give her the kiss back again.
To give her the kiss back again.

Yet how to do is the puzzle,
For in viewing the matter all o'er,
If I give back the kiss I have stolen,
I have to give it back again more!
Oh, I am sadly perplexed and confounded,
I want to be in your apartment,
Don't you think that 'twer better coax her
To give me to kissing the right?

I'm afraid I've committed a blunder,
And noted somewhat like a dunc;
I think I must get up my courage,
And ask her to let me at once,
I don't deserve her, she has committed,
What's for me to do? I have committed
To give her the kiss back again!

Under the sun, I have committed a blunder,
And noted somewhat like a dunc;
I think I must get up my courage,
And ask her to let me at once,
I don't deserve her, she has committed,
What's for me to do? I have committed
To give her the kiss back again!

Under the sun, I have committed a blunder,
And noted somewhat like a dunc;

rainy season by the surging waters of the turbulent St. Croix. [Great laughter.]

These impressions, derived simply and solely from the "eternal fitness of things," were not only strengthened by the interesting and eloquent debate on this bill, to which I listened with so much pleasure the other day, but intensified, if possible, as I read over this morning the lively colloquy which took place on that occasion, as I find it reported in last Friday's Globe. I will ask the indulgence of the House while read a few short passages, which are sufficient, in my judgment, to place the merits of the great enterprise contemplated in this measure now under discussion beyond all possible controversy.

The honorable gentleman from Minnesota, (Mr. Wilson) who, I believe, is managing this bill, in speaking of the character of the country through which this railroad is to pass, says this:

"We want to have the timber brought to us as fast as we can lay claim to it, you'll be up the lands in this way, so that timber can be obtained for them—for no settler will go upon these lands, for he cannot make a living—so you deprive us of the benefit of that timber."

Now, sir, I would not have it by any means inferred that the gentleman from Minnesota would insinuate that the people out in his section desire this timber merely for the purpose of fencing up their farms so that there stock may not wander off and die of starvation among the bleak hills of the St. Croix. [Laughter.] I read it for no such purpose, sir, and make no such comment on it myself. In corroboration of this statement of the gentleman from Minnesota, I find this testimony given by the honorable gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn). Speaking of these same lands he says:

"Under the bill, as amended by my friend from Minnesota, nine-tenths of the land is open to actual settlers at \$15 per acre; the remaining one-tenth is pine-clad land, that is not fit for settlement, and never will be settled upon; but the timber will be cut off. I admit that it is the most valuable portion of the grant, for most of the grant is not valuable. It is quite valueless, and if you put in this amendment of the gentleman from Indiana you may as well just kill the bill, for no man or no company will take the grant and build the road."

I simply pause here to ask some gentleman better versed in the science of mathematics than I am to tell me if timbered lands are in fact the most valuable portion of that section of country, and they would be entirely valueless without the timber that is on them, what the remainder of the land would be worth which has no timber on it at all. [Laughter.]

But further on I find a most interesting and instructive interchange of views between the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Rogers), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn), and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Peters,) upon the subject of pine lands generally, which I could not possibly consider to become instrumental in giving away, in view of their interest in the public domain for the mere promotion of any railroad enterprise whatever. I should certainly feel a strong inclination to give this measure my most earnest and hearty support; for I am assured that its success would materially enhance the pecuniary prosperity of some of the most valued friends I have on earth; friends for whose accommodation I would be willing to make almost any sacrifice not involving my personal honor or my fidelity as the trustee of an express trust. And the fact of itself would be sufficient to counteract any objection I might entertain to the passage of this bill not inspired by an imperative and inexorable sense of public duty.

But, independent of the seductive influences of private friendship, to which I admit I am, perhaps, as susceptible as any of the gentlemen I see around me, the intrinsic merits of the measure itself are of such an extraordinary character as to command it most strongly to the favorable consideration of every member of this House, myself not excepted, notwithstanding my constituents, in whose behalf alone I am acting here, would not be benefited by its passage one particle more than they would be by a project to cultivate an orange grove on the bleakest summit of Greenland's icy mountains. [Laughter.]

Now, sir, as to the great trunk lines of railway, spanning the continent from ocean to ocean, I confess my mind has never been fully made up. It is true they may afford some trifling advantage to local traffic, and they may even in time become the channels of a more extended commerce. Yet I have never been thoroughly satisfied either of the necessity or expediency of projects promising such meagre results to the great body of our people. But with regard to the transcendent merits of the gigantic enterprise contemplated in this bill, I never entertained the shadow of a doubt. [Laughter.]

And further on I find this pregnant question, the joint production of two gentlemen from Wisconsin:

"Mr. Rogers—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?"

"Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin—Certainly."

"Mr. Rogers—Are these pine lands entirely worthless except for timber?"

"Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin—They are generally worthless for any other purpose; I am perfectly familiar with that subject. These lands are not valuable for purposes of settlement."

"Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin—They are generally sandy, barren lands. My friend from Green Bay District (Mr. Sawyer) is himself perfectly familiar with this question, and he will bear me out in what I say, that these pine timber lands are not adapted to settlement."

"Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin—They are generally worthless for any other purpose; I am perfectly familiar with that subject. These lands are not valuable for purposes of settlement."

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The Middletown Transcript.

CHARLES H. VANDENFORD, Editor.

MIDDLETON, Del.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871.

THE ELKTON & MIDDLETON R. R.

The Delaware Legislature, on Tuesday last, granted a charter for this road, and if the Maryland advocates can manage to work on the Elkton and Massie's charter, the railroad is in a fair way for completion.

In regard to the Maryland part of the road, the Cecil Democrat, of Saturday last, says: "If the corporators of the Elkton and Massie's road refuse to organize under their charter and build as much of their road as is necessary for this connection, the general corporation act of the State passed by the Legislature at its last session is sufficient for all purposes. Under it, the friends of the Middletown connection can organize in a body corporate, and proceed with ample powers for the construction of the road, generally provided for. Under the circumstances, in case of failure of the Massie's corporation to co-operate in this movement, it would be well for the friends of the enterprise to take immediate action under the provisions of this act, to the end that a work so desirable everywhere may not be long postponed."

We understand that as soon as the charter was received a committee from Elkton were going to Baltimore to solicit subscriptions to the amount of \$50,000.

When this road is completed it will be the quickest route by seven hours between Baltimore and Norfolk.

Congress.

The 41st Congress expired by limitation on the 4th instant, and the 42d was organized at noon of that day. The two-thirds majority of the dominant party no longer exists. In the Senate their majority is only 40, and in the House 33, with some fourteen vacancies which when filled will not materially change the result. The repeal of the income tax failed; also the joint resolution to repeal the duty on coal. All the land-grabbing schemes failed, except that for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also the attempt to repeal the rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy.

The present Administration is growing more and more extravagant, as will be seen by a comparison of the appropriations for 1871 with those for 1872. The increase is \$5,563,549.98. This is food for the sober reflection of every economist, whether he belongs to this or that party. We annex a statement of the appropriations for the next fiscal year. Look at it. Republicans and Democrats. Look at the enormous cost of your Army and Navy, in a time of profound peace—Army, \$27,719,580; Navy, \$18,841,306.25; total, \$47,600,886.25! Then look at the items of Sundry Civil, over twenty-two millions; Deficiency, over ten millions; and Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, over nineteen millions; the total appropriations aggregating \$163,414,685.62; and remember that this sum is about one hundred millions of dollars more per year than the Administration of President Buchanan cost, ten years ago, which never exceeded \$65,000,000 in any one year. Do not such facts as these plead trumpet-tongued for the restoration of the Democratic party to power in 1872? We put this question to every intelligent and candid Republican, as well as to every other citizen. But here is the table; examine it, and reflect upon it, in the light of your own judgment, and then conscientiously decide upon the line of your duty, in view of the facts presented to you:

The following table shows the aggregate amount appropriated by the last Congress. It will be seen that the appropriations for 1872 are in excess of those for the present fiscal year:

Administrative expenses	\$5,729,369.22
Fortifications	1,477,500.00
Rivers and harbors	4,395,500.00
Military Academy	310,600.50
Consular and diplomatic	1,465,000.00
Post Office	29,000,000.00
Army	21,151,413.00
Deficiency	10,693,550.75
Sundry civil	19,841,500.00
Legislative, executive, and judicial	19,267,749.24
Total appropriations for 1872	\$163,414,685.62
Total appropriations for 1871	\$157,851,131.64

THE RADICAL UNTA RULE.

We trust that the Legislature of Delaware will not adjourn without first passing a resolution uttering its indignant protest against the so-called Enforcement Act, lately passed by Congress. This infamous measure is not only unconstitutional, but directly violative of the rights of the States, and of their citizens. It is a gross, ungrateful, abasing blow at our republican institutions, and ought to be defeated in every legislature, and in every popular assembly that may meet in the course of the country, from coast to coast, and until this measure is repealed in popular estimation.

PROSPECT OF AN ADJOURNMENT.—The prospects are that Congress will adjourn early next week, without adopting any general legislation. It is understood that the President has reconsidered his determination to send a message upon the subject of the disturbances in the south, and that he has concluded to make no communication upon the subject. This makes adjournment certain on or before Wednesday. The Senators who have introduced so many land-grant and subsidy bills appear to have adopted an effectual means for bringing about an early adjournment, as the effect has been to disperse great numbers who were in Washington, and to give others an opportunity of taking a speedy departure, in order to prevent bad legislation.—Wash. Cen.

It is a wise and judicious course to do this, and to represent over

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

THE WILMINGTON CONFERENCE.—The third annual session of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, began in Dover, on Saturday evening, and will remain in that city for three days. Within its jurisdiction the church of this denomination on the entire peninsula, i. e., all of the State of Delaware, nine counties of Maryland and two of Virginia east of the Chesapeake bay. There are within its bounds two hundred and ninety-five churches, divided into 89 charges, which are supplied by 114 traveling preachers, assisted by 128 local preachers and 100 laymen. The annual income of the church is \$3,000, and the lowest is \$200. There were expended in church building and improvements last year \$41,921, and in parsonage building and improvements \$8,735.72. The church property is valued at \$1,314,250. Amount of money raised last year by the several appointments for the benevolent enterprises of the church was \$16,216.85.

LEVY COURT.—The Levy Court has been in session this week and considerable business transacted, such as relieving the assessors of the several districts of the county of their duty of viewing several roads where roads and bridges should be repaired, &c.

After the appointment of the usual committees many additional were made to the assessment lists, shall separate the whites and blacks.

A petition from a number of freeholders in Brandywine Hundred, in relation to the formation of a new district, was presented and read to the court, and a committee of three appointed to lay out said district.

On motion it was ordered that the collectors of each and every hundred in making out the assessment list, shall separate the whites and blacks.

And now, brethren, I command you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all of them which are sanctified. From this text Rev. Mr. Colclazer, of the M. E. Church of this town, preached his farewell sermon, on Sunday evening last, commanding his congregation to God, thanking them for their kindness, attention to him, for helping him to attaineth the object of his life, and at their separation.

Mr. Colclazer has been laboring here for three years past, and in his removal the church loses an able and efficient pastor, and the community an affable gentleman.

ANNE-CAMP.—The following are the Governors' aids, with the rank of Colonel:—Lewis B. Chandler of Milton; Edward L. Martin, Seaford; James Williams, Kenton; John A. Cavender, Smyrna; W. Fisk Townsend, Georgetown; John T. Wright, Laurel; Horace B. Mustard, Smyrna; Wm. H. Cochran, Milford; W. J. Cooke, Rehoboth; Dr. G. M. Chapman, John P. Snoot, Bridgeville; H. B. Heider, Wilmington; Caleb H. Brinton, Wilmington; William H. Newton, St. Georges; Wm. P. Biggs, Summit Bridge; Jas. R. Mitchell, Milford; Ignatius C. Grubbs, Wilmington; George P. Dickson, Dover; Henry Clayton, Mt. Pleasant.

LARGE SALE OF TOWN LANDS.—Mr. E. B. Cochran having purchased the field of twenty acres, south of this town, purposes laying it off in town lots 50x150 feet, and putting them up for sale to similar to the Lenmore drawing scheme. These will be the most desirable parts of the town, and as they are to be sold at a low figure, no man need be afraid to buy them.

We understand it is Mr. Cochran's purpose not to demand any cash on the day of the sale but to take notes, which, owing to the stringency of the money market, will be a good plan, and will give everybody a chance to supply himself with a lot on easy terms.

On Thursday evening of last week, during a class-meeting of the Union M. E. Church, held in the Towne schoolhouse, a little consternation was produced by the entrance of a colored lady by the name of Hannah Rodger, and some of the ladies remarked, "What does she want?" and the colored species having been made by members of the class, Mr. Archibald Findy, the class-teacher, called on the "lady" to give in some of her experience, which she did, causing greater consternation, and another thinking of the ranks.

TOWN EXHIBITION.—The town election passed off quietly on Monday last, but little interest was manifested. Only about one-third of the full vote was polled. The following regularly nominated ticket was elected by an average majority of 61 votes:—Commissioners, R. H. Foster, Thomas Massie, Dr. G. G. Chamberlain, Thomas W. Burke, Thomas E. Horn, and Dr. DeWitt C. Walker, Alderman, C. C. Foster. The new board has been sworn in.

We subjoin the following as a solemn warning to our young lady readers:—It will be remembered that a girl had her neck broken in Delaware not long since in the insane attempt to prevent a young man from kissing her, and now here is another case of the same kind from St. Louis, where a girl has been brought to an untimely end, bringing sorrow upon her aged parents, by the same kind of sinfulness. If this proves a warning to girls not to impede their lives easily, our mission is fulfilled."

Mr. John Morrison, builder, is putting up a frame house on Broad street, next to the Episcopal chapel, for Mr. G. E. Hull. The building will be 30x40 feet, with a back wing, and the main part of which will be 62x22 feet. When finished this will be one of the handsomest houses in town, and will cost nearly \$5,000.

The dwelling house of Henry Basin, Esq., in Kent county, Md., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. A colored woman set a lighted oil lamp, without any chimney on it, on a bed, which ignited the bed, from which the flames were communicated to the building.

RELIGION.—First Presbyterian Church—Rev. John Patton, D. D. Pastor. Services—Sabath mornings at 10^o, Sabath evenings at 7^o.

St. Ann's Church, Rev. Jno. Collins, McCabe, D. D. Rector, service at 10^o. M. Chapel, Middletown, evening service 7^o, sermon at 8 o'clock.

The Dove Methodist Church, it is said, has prospered remarkably under the three year's ministry of Rev. Mr. Lightbourn. Its membership has increased from 160 to 345, and its missions contributions \$230 to \$500, besides repairs have been put upon the church valued at \$8,700.

THE PEACE CRUSA.—Although nothing certain can now be told in regard to the peace crop, yet the farmers of the country are not without hope, and the prospect now is of a large yield. And from our exchanges in all parts of the world we hear the same encouraging reports.

NOT READY TO BE FENCED.—We have often heard of the "fence law ready to be 'fenced in,' but will ride through the town on Thursday concealed in otherwise." We noticed several buildings lately built, and several more in the course of erection.

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Mr. John Morrison, builder, is putting up a frame house on Broad street, next to the Episcopal chapel, for Mr. G. E. Hull. The building will be 30x40 feet, with a back wing, and the main part of which will be 62x22 feet. When finished this will be one of the handsomest houses in town, and will cost nearly \$5,000.

The Dove Methodist Church, it is said, has prospered remarkably under the three year's ministry of Rev. Mr. Lightbourn. Its membership has increased from 160 to 345, and its missions contributions \$230 to \$500, besides repairs have been put upon the church valued at \$8,700.

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CONGRESS.

The Forty-first Congress, a body that has proven great in its littleness, has adjourned *sine die*,—been snuffed out by legal dissolution, just when it threatened to become dangerous to the liberties of the people and the security of the government. This fact was proven when on Friday night it required continuous vigilance on the part of the Democratic minority, aided by the efforts of a few honest-minded Republicans, to ward off some of the most villainous attempts to swindle the government, that ever disgraced the memory of originators. The result of this vigilance is seen in the fate of some seventy bills for landgrants, which would in the aggregate, absorb more than 70,000,000 acres of our public lands, and other bills which would take from the Treasury, probably, \$100,000,000 in money.

Another disgraceful feature of the deliberations on Friday night, was the attempt of Garfield, of Ohio, to secure the assent in an adroitly prepared resolution, proposed by Mr. Dawes, the word "rules." But Mr. Brooks, of New York, suspected the object and protested. At this time probably fifty members of the House of Representatives were perfectly sober, and probably forty of the fifty were asleep. Suddenly the greatest excitement occurred. Mr. Brooks cried "revolution!" Elbridge uttered threats if Garfield persisted. Garfield got scared, and though he vehemently urged his proposition, he did it in the face of defeat, and in a sort of baby tone, reminding one forcibly of "Waddington," the overgrown coward.

Finally the Democracy agreed to hear what was to follow, if the word "rules" should be left out in Dawes' resolution, and the result was even worse than was expected. Garfield actually proposed, that as the Forty-first Congress had a two-thirds Republican majority, and the Forty-second Congress would have practically, little more than a bare Republican majority, the Forty-second Congress should prescribe a new rule applicable hereafter only, that a majority should usurp the present powers of two-thirds, and the minority should be deprived of its power to make dilatory motions. As rules are made for the protection of the minority, and to curb the impetuosity of majorities, Mr. Brooks' word "revolution" is the fitting term for a classification to embrace Garfield's attempt.

Immediately after the adjournment the Forty-second Congress convened.

The Vice President, without leaving his seat, called to order the Senate of the Forty-second Congress. The roll was then called and the new members were sworn in. The names of Mr. Vane, of North Carolina, Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, were not called. The credentials of Mr. Goldthwait, of Alabama; Mr. Blodgett, of Georgia; Mr. Hamilton and General Reynolds, of Texas, were held over to await investigation. The usual committees were appointed to notify the President and the House of the organization of the Senate, and at 1 P. M. the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

The House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress was then called to order by the Clerk of the last House, and the roll called. The election of Speaker was then in order, and Mr. Blaine, of Maine, was elected over Hon. G. W. Morgan, of Ohio, by a vote of 123 to 93.

The Speaker was conducted to the chair, and, after a short address, took the oath of office. The members of House were then sworn in, and the officers elected.—The usual committees were appointed to wait on the president and Senate. After disposing of some routine business, the drawing of members for seats took place. On its conclusion, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

Congress met again on Tuesday, but adjourned till Thursday. The President has signified an intention to send in a message in the course of a week. He therefore asks that congress will not immediately fix a day of adjournment. In the Senate the resolution of the House to adjourn was laid on the table. A number of bills were introduced, and the memorial of ex-Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, was presented, claiming the seat of Senator-elect Vane, of that State.—The appointment of committees and adjournment were the subjects of discussion in the House, in the course of which Mr. Butler called attention to the political status of the South as a reason why Congress should not adjourn, and it is highly probable that this consideration will be as potent with the majority in the present as it was in the past, notwithstanding the well-known wish of the country that Congress should go home, and let alone tinkering, where nothing but unrest and excitement could be created than the endorsements given by prominent citizens and leading papers.

REMEMBER!

that there are only 16,000 shares, and that every one paying \$5 becomes a shareholder, and receives one share of stock, worth the amount invested, and a ticket in the抽獎 of the prizes, which may yield a \$2,000 Prize, or an equal change in \$4 Prizes, the aggregate value of which is \$95,000.

THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS TO CREDITORS

are now offered—every person sending a list of five names, together with \$5, shall receive one share of stock, worth the amount invested, and a ticket in the抽獎 of the prizes, which may yield a \$2,000 Prize, or an equal change in \$4 Prizes, the aggregate value of which is \$95,000.

THE WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

As indicated by Saturday's dispatches, the German troops evacuated Paris on Friday last, after forty-eight hours occupation, in accordance with the condition requiring the movement of the condition requiring the movement of the army, but much to the disappointment of the mass of the besieging army, who, it was believed, would be given a taste of the crowning glory of the war. The evacuation was conducted in good order, the Germans marching out under the Arc de Triomphe with bands playing and flags flying, many of the men wearing evergreens upon their helmets.

The continued commotion in Paris confirms the belief that the revolutionists will make a desperate effort to upset the existing governmental status. The authorities are seconded by the Germans in the matter of maintaining order, who give material aid in forwarding French troops from the provinces into the capital. Nevertheless the sentiment is growing stronger that all precaution will be insufficient to prevent a civil war, the end of which, it is believed, will be the restoration of the Orleans dynasty. Napoleon appears to be entirely out of the question for the present, if not for all the future. The war being at an end, he ceases to be a prisoner; and Wilhelmsburg loses its imperial tenant, who will doubtless make his couch as easy as he can and bide his time at his chateau on lake Constance, or in the prospective estate in Bohemia, or in the

newly established city of Berlin.

THE WHEELWRIGHT AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS

on Anderson Street, in Middletown, formerly occupied by Vanderbilt & Leamy.

ERNEST BROOKS, PROP. N. Y. EVENING EXPRESS.

Mr. J. C. Derry, late and favorably known as a publisher in this city—and, subsequently, United States Commissioner for the Paris Exposition of 1867—wishes to inform the public that he has now, known intimately, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to his gentlemanly character, strict integrity, and honorable dealing as a business man.

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COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO J. C. DERBY.

Manser of the Great Premium Land Sale.

TESTIMONIAL TO J. C. DERBY.

For the following well known Publishers, Bankers, and other Prominent Citizens of New York,

NEW YORK, December 15, 1870.

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Select Poetry.

WOMAN'S ANSWER.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the hand above—
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy,
Promising what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy?

We have written my lesson of duty out,
Miss-like you have questioned me,
Now stand at the bar of a woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee.

You require that your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and shirts be white,
I require your heart to be as pure as God's stars,
And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef,
I require a greater wisdom,
A sumptuous you're wanting for your socks and shirts,
I look for a man and a king.

A king for the beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the Maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did on the first
And say "This is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek some day—
Will you love me then mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mong the blossoms of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide;
A loving woman finds a heaven or hell,
On the day she becomes a bride.

I require all things that are good and true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life,
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot be this, a laundress and cook
You can hire, and little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's love
Are not to be won that way.

Original Articles.

A WIFE'S REVENGE.

A Legend of the Southern Campaign.
Written for the Middletown Transcript
BY GERALDINE.

Shortly after the siege of 96, the tories under General C—proceeded to the hills on the Saluda, there to regale for a while and rest from their wonted conflicts.

It was the 25th of May, the day had been uncommonly cool for that season of the year, and as the last rays of the setting sun were fading from the distant west, a bright camp-fire shone forth from the midst of this encampment. Around it the soldiers gathered in groups, seemingly desirous of creeping within the halo of cheerfulness these writhing flames seemed to emit. As various were the occupations they were engaged in, as were the soldiers who fulfilled them. Some were occupied in repairing their fragments of clothing, others in perusing such books as they were fortunate enough to be in possession of; while the remaining ones were passing away their time as their positions would best admit. However, suffice it to say that the spirit of contentment seemed to dwell within this charmed circle.

The silence was undisturbed save by the monotonous stroke of a distant hammer, but all knew whence came that infraction upon their quiet, for none were ignorant of the fact, that on the morrow John Hartly—one of whose heroic deeds, America had cause to be proud—was to be executed. He was taken at Ninety-Six—tried, and condemned—as a "rebel spy."

The hammer ceased, and Gen. C—appeared among his men. "Arise at early dawn" said he "for ere the sun has risen o'er the eastern hills, that despicable rebel shall have stoned for his treachery, and this done, we will have less to fear from the enemy. He shall meet the doom of a Spy before the light of day, for the darkness shall be a simile of the blackness of his deception." "Desist from such false accusations, I humbly beseech you, Gen. C—, and by your actions relieve a heart that is now bowed down with unutterable grief." This imploring request caused all to look about them in amazement; but their astonishment was increased, when their gaze rested upon a stately female, who stood near to the General. Her eyes seemed to flash with suppressed indignation, but which was partially eclipsed by her assumed supineness attitude, and faltering voice.

Her costly attire assured them she was a lady of wealth. Hence the General very courteously showed her to a seat, that her interview might be more private. "Madam," said he, "what am I to understand by your mystic words a few moments since?"

You must know, sir, that I am the wife of John Hartly,—as honest a man as ever honored the American army,—who is now under the sentence of death. I have travelled many miles, been exposed to many dangers and have just arrived at my destination to invoke your clemency in his behalf; let the pleading of a heart-broken wife come unto you, and turn not a deaf ear to the voice of pity; but let the generous impulses of human nature lay hold of your heart, and for the sake of his wife and children, reprove my husband;—for be assured he is guiltless of the offense for which he is sentenced."

Then will your name be honored and blazoned by all who feel interested in the cause of John Hartly. Your lenity will come forth as clouds as the moon in the zenith, and the stars in the heavens will seemingly reflect more bright to illumine your path; while the feathered hosts of a wilderness, hundreds and hundreds of miles beyond the utmost verge of civilization, may appear to some gentlemen as rather incongruous, as rather too grandiose on the "blankets" of ver-

acity. But to my mind there is no diffi-

culty in the cause whatever. The phen-

omenon is very easily accounted for.—

For instance, that the Piegans sowed

the land and plowed it with

the hands of their own mothers. Now,

the Piegans are the most

treacherous Indians in the West.

They have been known to do the best

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